

# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.

VOLUME I.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 17, 1821.

NUMBER 16.

## CONDITIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

## Moral and Religious.

### Public Welfare dependent on Religion.

The belief of religion is of such importance to public welfare, that the most expressive description we could give of a society of men in the utmost disorder, would be to say that there is no fear of God left among them. Imagination would immediately conceive them as abandoned to rapine and violence, to perfidy and treachery; as deceived, oppressing and oppressed; consumed by intestine broils, and ripe for becoming a prey to the first invader. On the other hand, in order to form the idea of a society flourishing in its highest glory, we need only conceive the belief of a Christian principle exerting its full influence on the heart and lives of all the members.

Instantly, the most amiable scene would open to our view. We should see cause to thank God for his goodness, and for the long established and well known stand formerly occupied by James Molony in an extensive supply of Buenos Ayres Ox Hides, of the first quality. Likewise sundry smaller parcels, from different places of various weights and qualities, the whole together constituting a complete assortment. He has also constantly on hand a supply of

GIG TOP HIDES, of a very superior quality warranted not to go off. Also, such other LEATHER as is used by Saddlers, Coach, Harness, Boot and Shoe makers, together with TANNERS' OIL, CURRERS' TOOLS, &c.

N. B. The highest prices given for LEATHER IN THE ROUGH, or taken in storage, if required.

David Coggins.

Aug 4-15

## CHESTNUT WARD HOTEL,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth Street.

JOHN CLEVEY takes leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has received in his recent establishment—and to inform his friends and the public, that they can be regularly supplied with A LA MODE BEEF SOUP, prepared in the very best manner, every day, (Sunday's excepted) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—SALADS, &c. &c.

FAMILIES supplied.

Diners and Suppers at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. C. has excellent rooms for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Circles, Societies, &c.

no 10-15

## PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to have an extensive quantity of the above Liquors of the first quality, which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash.

Private families, who wish to be supplied with those liquors, would do well to call on

MICHAEL WELSH,

At the south west corner of Walnut and Front street, where their orders will be thankfully received, and executed at the shortest notice.

Merchants and Sea Captains can be supplied with any quantity.

Oct 13-15

## THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged, Casts and Hinges, Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Purse, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 10-15

## SILK DYEING.

R. AZAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has removed from No. 66 South Fifth street to No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, the first house above Spruce, where she continues to carry on the SILK DYEING BUSINESS in all its branches, to wit—

Cleaning, Dyeing, and Dressing all kinds of Silks, Crapé, Lace, Canton Crapé, Silk Stockings, Shawls, &c. Also, all kinds of Cotton and Woolen articles. Straw and Leghorn Hats.

She also dyes and dresses Ladies' Fancy Feathers, in all colours—Cleans and dresses Merino Shawls, without injuring the colours—Scours Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.

All of which she will do on moderate terms, and hopes by her exertions and experience to give satisfaction to those who will favour her with their patronage.

Aug 4-15

## BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

ATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put to knife handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.

Oct 6-15

## FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Class at his house, No. 74 South Fifth street, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in this useful language—Days of tuition are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Terms, \$10 per quarter, half to be paid in advance on the first lesson.

He intends likewise to open an Evening Class for grown gentlemen, from 7 till 9, or till 10 o'clock, on the same days, and the same terms.

Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.

Oct 13-15

## Printing.

OF every description, neatly executed, at a short notice, by the subscribers, they having a handsome assortment of Types expressly for the purpose.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, 53 Market street.

Aug 4-15

## The Ladies' Friend—No. XIII.

### WOMAN.

[Extracted from "The Side-Man," a new publication which has recently appeared at N. York.]

"Women have been called angels in love tales and sonnets, till we have almost learned to think of angels as little better than women. Yet a man who knows a woman thoroughly, and loves her truly; and there are women who may be both so known and loved; will find after a few years, that his relish for the grosser pleasures has lessened, and that he has grown into a fondness for the intellectual and refined, without an effort, and almost unawares. He has been led on to virtue through his pleasures. The delight of the eye, and the gentle play of that passion which is the most inward and romantic in our nature, and which keeps much of its character amidst the concerns of life, have held him in a kind of spiritualized existence. He shares his very being with one who, a creature of this world, and with some of the world's frailties, is

Yet a spirit still and bright,  
With something of an angel light.

"With all the sincerity of a companionship of feeling, cares, sorrows, and enjoyments, her presence is as the presence of a purer being, and there is that in her nature which seems to bring him nearer to a better world.—She is, as it were, linked to angels, and he feels, in his exalted moments, held by the same tie.

"A woman, amidst the ordinary affairs of life has a greater influence than a man on those near her. While, for the most part, our feelings are as refined as an anchoress, hers are in constant play before us. We hear them in her varying voice.—We see them in the beautiful and harmonious undulations of her movements; in the quick-shifting hues of her face; in her eye, glad and bright; then fond and suffused. Her whole frame is alive and active with what is at her heart, and the outward form all speaks.

"And can a man listen to this; can his eye rest upon all this, day after day, and not be touched and made better? She seems of a finer mould than we, and cast in a form of beauty, which, like all beauty, acts with a moral influence upon our hearts. As she moves about us, we feel a movement within, which rises and spreads generally over us, harmonizing with her own.

"The dignity of a woman has its peculiar character. It awes more than that of man. His is more physical, bearing itself up with an energy of course, which we may brave, or a strength which we may struggle against. He is his own avenger, and we may stand the brunt. A woman's dignity has nothing of this force in it. It is of a higher quality, too delicate for mortal touch. We bow before it as before some superior spirit appearing in beautiful majesty."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Meers, Editors,

The ensuing dream is the offspring of a momentary impulse, and was struck off, as it were, at a single heat. It serves in some measure to illustrate the desire which is implanted in our breasts to share our pleasures and our cares with some bosom companion, with some one whose eyes will sparkle with joy when the sunshine of happiness illumines our countenance—or sheds the sympathetic tear when we are assailed by sorrow and affliction.

I was sitting at my writing-table, when night had spread her shades over creation; when the sound of the human voice reached not the ear—when not a step was to be heard on the foot-path—and when even the brute creation seemed to have yielded to the prevailing influence of "silence and darkness," and had sunk into sleep and forgetfulness. The powers of my mind had well interest those with whom you converse, much more than the grimaces of a smiling and grinning villain who seems to be happy.

## BONAPARTE.

The St. Tammany's Magazine gives the following quotation respecting the character of Napoleon Bonaparte:

"His whole history was like a dream to the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie. That he has done much evil, there is little doubt—that he has been the origin of much good, there is just as little. Through his means, intentional or not, Spain, Portugal and France, have risen to the blessings of free Constitutions—tyranny has found her grave in the ruins of the Inquisition; and the Feudal system, with its whole train of tyrannic satellites, has fled for ever. Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the People—the people are taught by him that there is no despotism so stupendous, against which they have not a resource—and to those who would rise upon the ruins of both, he is a living lesson, that if ambition can raise them from the lowest station, it can also prostrate them from the highest."

The cottage was fanned with the most faults or indifferent customs. Among these I have reckoned the fashion of dress. I was once requested to preach against prevailing fashions. A remote inhabitant of the pyramids, apparently in a serious frame, called upon me one day, and pressed the necessity of bearing my testimony against this dangerous evil. I observed to him, that, as my people were generally farmers in middling circumstances, I did not think they took the lead in fashions—if they followed them, it was at an humble distance, and rather to avoid singularity, than to encourage extravagance;—that as long as people were in the habit of wearing clothes, they must have some fashion or other, and a fashion that answered the end of dress, and exceeded not the ability of the wearer, I considered it innocent and not deserving of reproof. To this he agreed; but said, what grieved him was to see people *as their hearts* so much on fashions. I conceded that, as *modes of dress* were trifles compared with our eternal concerns, to set our hearts upon them must be a great sin. But I advised him to consider that, to set our hearts *against* such trifles was the same sin as to set our hearts *upon* them; and, as his fashion was different from those of his neighbours, just in proportion as he set his heart *against* their's he set his heart *upon* his own. He was, therefore, doubly guilty of the very sin he imputed to others; and I desired him to correct his own fault, which he could not but know, and to hope that his neighbours were less faulty than himself, and less faulty than he had uncharitably supposed them to be. I could not but reflect, how easily men deceive themselves, beholding the mote in their brother's eye, and not considering the beam in their own.

[Pondering on the real or imaginary evils that afflicted me, I threw a garment over my shoulders, and placed a hat upon my head—I rambled forth, and as I was passing along through a beautiful avenue formed by large forest trees, completely absorbed in contemplating the images my imagination presented to my view, I was suddenly aroused by a light foot-step near me—I cast my eyes around, and beheld a nymph blushing deep as when Aurora first streaked the oriental horizon. She was robed in modest white; grace was in all her motions; her dark eyes spoke the language of intelligence and love; the bloom of the rose sat upon her cheeks; the colour of the ruby was displayed upon her lips; and her long dark hair fell in graceful ringlets down her neck.—Conscious that this was the being fate had destined to fill the chasm in my happiness, with a cry of joy, I rushed forward and clasped her in my arms—she trembled, but yielded to my embrace, and I bore her in triumph toward my cottage—but it had disappeared! In its place stood a cot, humble, yet neat in appearance, and I found I could no longer live in splendour and ease. A momentary wish was formed, but it flew from my mind quick as the lightning flashes from cloud to cloud, and only one sigh of regret escaped from my breast. I entered my new abode, and found that with my E—(for that was the name of the dear being I had found) I could enjoy a degree of content and happiness which wealth, luxury, and ease had never bestowed.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

### A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY.

It was one of those lovely mornings in spring that frequently succeed a rough, tempestuous day. Refreshing breezes, as they playfully sigh'd through the blooming grove, brought delicious odours to rouse the awakening senses. The day was beautifully serene, and the eye wandered with delight over the blue expanse of the heavens—all nature seemed to smile around—the varied landscape of hills and vales, groves and shining meads, had assumed a lively hue of grateful green—and, to add new beauties to the enlivening scene, the rosy orb of day, in radiant majesty, was then ascending from behind the distant hill that bounded the eastern horizon.—The lambkins frisked around their glad-some mothers—the peacock proudly spread his many coloured feathers, perhaps to excite the envy of his less showy, but far happier rival, who disdainfully crowded as he walked away to enjoy the pleasing society of his happy companions. Even the songsters of the grove seemed to participate in the joy that reigned around, and warbled their mellifluous notes in heart-dissolving harmony.

It was then that the charming, the amiable and the fascinating Mary, the pride of the village, and the adored object of many a love-sick swain, her soft, angelic eye beaming with pleasure and animation, walked forth to enjoy the pleasures of the morning, and to feed the chickens.

ALEXALIS.

[FASHION.]

The following passage is extracted from the interesting memoir of the life of the late Dr. LATHROP, of West Springfield, written by himself and prefaced to a posthumous volume of his sermons:

"My steady aim in preaching has been to promote real religion in temper and practice, and to state and apply the doctrines of the gospel in a manner best adapted to this end. Keeping this in view, I have avoided unprofitable controversy. I have been careful not to awaken disputes, which were quietly asleep, and not to waste my own and my hearers' time by reproving imaginary lachrymable deeds.

The Long Island Farmer of the 8th inst., states that on Saturday last Mrs. Catherine Govett, aged 73, consort of Tunis Govett, of Hempstead, put a period to her existence by hanging herself with a skein of yarn, to a beam in the kitchen. The family know of no cause to which to attribute the

long

NUMBER 16.

## Pennsylvania State Lottery,

G. W. WAITE, Manager.  
Second Class.—Highest Prize:  
15,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:		
1	Prize of	\$15,000
1		8,000
1		5,000
2		2,000
3		1,000
10		500
14		100
500		6
		30,000

5,035 Prizes.

10,045 Blanks. 15,000 Tickets, at \$5.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction, and payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—prizes only to be drawn.

Prizes to be drawn as follows:

1 of \$2,000 after 1,200 numbers are drawn.

1 of 2,000 dn. 1,000 dn. do.

1 of 2,000 dn. 1,000 dn. do.

1 of 3,000 dn. 2,000 dn. do.

1 of 8,000 dn. 3,000 dn. do.

1 of 15,000 dn. 4,000 dn. do.

All other prizes floating—15 days drawing.

Tickets and Shares, in the various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 77

N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Prizes to the amount of \$50,000 have been sold

and paid at this office, within three months.

Aug 4—tf

FRENCH & ENGLISH TUITION.

The Subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes teaching the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, grammatically, at his dwelling, No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, first house above Spruce street, west side, where applications will be gratefully received.

He will likewise give private lessons and hopes, by his own exertions, and with assiduity on the part of the pupils who may be entrusted to his care, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their confidence for acquiring a knowledge of those useful languages.

He will translate all kinds of Writing or Printing, from and into either of the above languages, with accuracy and dispatch. The terms, which are moderate, will be made known on application as above.

JOSEPH AZAN.

Oct 13—3m

## DEPOSIT

And General Intelligence Office.

No. 50, SOUTH STREET, where Merchandise, Watches, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and articles of every description will be RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Notes Discounted, Families wishing persons to serve them, and persons desirous of suitable situations, are invited to call at this Office.

Oct 13—15.

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER, and ALF, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 184 cents per gallon—Table Beer at 64 cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS.

No. 64, corner of Gray's Alley and Front street.

Sept 13—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

J. B. KREYMBORG, No. 41 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Classified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from \$2.50 to \$25 the thousand.

Aug 4—tf

Alpine Shaving Cakes.

The Proprietor of this Soap is so well satisfied of its superior quality, that he will warrant it to be the best kind now in use.

Also, LAVENDER, ROSE, and MILLEFLUER SOAP, either in round Cakes for Shaving, or squares for Washing.

• Just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

BY T. S. ANNERS.

No. 141 Chestnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

Country Merchants, Druggists, and others, dealing in the above articles, would do well to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept 13—tf

EDUCATION.

CHARLES MEAD, thankful for the patronage he has already received, informs the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his School from No. 32 Church Alley, to the English department of the Academy in Cherry street, opposite Zion Church, corner of Cherry and Fourth, where a few more Scholars can be accommodated. Terms of tuition, &c. made known at the School room on the first floor.

C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book, entitled the 'SCHOOL EXERCISE,' containing a course of Lessons, in which the various branches of Education are introduced as subjects for reading in Schools. The above work is just published and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets.

Sept 1—6m

House, Sign, Painting, Gilding

BY J. WARREN.

At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, opposite to Cherry street.

WHO informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favour him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Signs by himself. He has constantly on hand, Sign Boards and Jamanned Tins, of the first quality, and of all colours, very low. Also, Mahogany Doors, Furniture of every description, varnished to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to stand without fading or spotting.

Aug 4—tf

LETURNO & DURFF.

WHITE and BLACK SMITHS, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of STOVES of modern patterns, and finished in the best manner.

Aug 4—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles—

Cake, Counter and Bell Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail.

Aug 4—tf

SAMUEL WITTINGTON.

MANUFACTURER of Filigree Work and Jewellery, No. 119 Chestnut street, has

hand, a large assortment of JEWELLERY and

WATCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as,

Bands, Braids, Frizzets, Nets, Half Nets, &c.

N. B. Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Aug 11—6m

## REMOVAL.

C. STOCKTON, Mercer & Taylor, has Remover, &c. ed No. 45 to No. 6 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Girard's Bank, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line. Country Merchants and others, who wish to furnish their own cloth, will find it to their advantage to call. As he employs none but the first rate workmen, he is able to warrant his work finished in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at prices which conform to the economy of the times. No person will be requested to take a garment which does not fit.

Sept 22—3m

## JEHU WARD.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 Market street, between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform.

Aug 18—tf

## MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, No. 28 North Fifth street, a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Planks, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE. N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

Aug 11—tf

## HARDWARE.

BENJAMIN HORNER, having recommended the Hardware business at the old stand, No. 47 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully invites a continuance of the custom of the former friends of the establishment, and offers, on very low terms, for cash or acceptances, a good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE.

Sept 29—tf

## SAMUEL MASON, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Chestnut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale, an assortment of WARRANTED PATENT LEVER, REPEATING and PLAIN WATCHES.

Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys.

• CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired.

Aug 4—tf

## EDWIN HEDDERLY.

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, No. 154 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, Ship and House Bells of any size or weight. Also, Mill and Screw Boxes, according to pattern.

N. B. Fan Sashes and Brackets made, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Furniture neatly repaired.

Aug 25—tf

## CHARLES MARTHUR,

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYER, &c. CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

Aug 4—tf

## FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

George C. Lentner, John Patterson.

Aug 4—tf

## THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 Lombard street, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

Thomas Young.

Aug 4—tf

## A. ATKINSON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his customers in particular, that he has REMOVED his Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufactory, from No. 1 south Third street to No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in the above line, agreeable to their own taste, may rest assured of having their orders executed in the neatest manner, on the most reasonable terms.

Aug 4—tf

## John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture Wire Fenders of various patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out Rats, Brass Wires for Libraries, Book Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire work for Aviaries, &c. Screens for Grapes, Lime, &c. Land Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

• Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and dispatch.

Aug 4—tf

## John and James B. Wood,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets, CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Boxes of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.

They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices.

Aug 4—tf

## E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No. 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following, as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

3 tons Logwood, 5 casks Venetian Red, 10 lbs. Spanish Brown, 200 kgs. White Lead, in oil,

2 lbs. Nigraqua Wood, 10 lbs. Whiting, 5 cases Chinese Vermilion,

50 carboys Oil Vitriol, 10 do. Aqua Fortis, 100 lbs. glass Cowdwood, 100 boxes Window Glass, IN THE DRUG LINE,

Opium, Camphor, Pulp, Jalap, Rhubarb, Pinkroot, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Crema Tartar, Michelle Salts, Sapon Salts, Glaucon Salts, Red and Yellow Peru,

10 lbs. Saffron, 2000 gallons Linseed Oil, Magnesia, Hellebore, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.

10 lbs. Spanish Brown, Sept 8—tf

## John and James B. Wood,

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patterns, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.

They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices.

# The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 17, 1821.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Henshaw, at "Pilgrim's Choice," near Baltimore, Mr. WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, Merchant of Philadelphia, to Mrs. CHRISTIANA BAINES, daughter of William Peckin, Esq. of the former place.

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening last, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. SOLOMON SHINN, of Monmouth County, (N. J.) to Miss JANE SCATTERGOOD, of this city.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, the 15th instant, by the Right Reverend Bishop White, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, to Miss MARY ANN KNIGHT, daughter of Daniel Knight, Esq. all of this city.

Advices received from the Council Bluffs give a very favourable account of the friendly disposition of the various tribes of Indians in that quarter, towards the whites. A deputation consisting of chiefs and headmen of seven bands of the Missouri Indians, are now on their way to Washington city. The present crop at the Bluffs promises a very abundant harvest—more than 15,000 bushels of corn will be stored, besides the product of forty acres of land cultivated in potatoes, and the fruits of 12 or 14 extensive kitchen gardens.

The probability of Gen. Jackson not resuming the government of the Floridas, is considerably strengthened by letters received from Pensacola, of the 22d ult. They say that Col. William King, late of the army is talked of as the new governor—and it is added, "that a petition was handing about, praying the President to appoint him, which will be signed by all the Spaniards."

SOUTH AMERICA.—Late accounts from the Spanish Peninsula, announced that the Minister of the Ultra Marine Provinces had been turned out of the Cabinet and imprisoned, on account of having given instructions to General O'Donojo to acknowledge virtually the independence of Mexico.

We understand, that the exhibition of the *Dinner Party* closes this day. It is

the intention of the proprietor, to return immediately to New-York, where the merits of his beautiful picture was becoming very popular when he set out for Philadelphia. The hand is willing, but our feeble pen would fail in doing justice to the feelings this grand effort of genius is calculated to excite. Every person who has visited Mr. Brown, must take a lively interest in his welfare.

The Mechanics, Artists, and Manufacturers of the city of New-York, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of disseminating the most useful improvements in their different branches of business, and to foster the rising genius of our country. It is hoped that this example may prove worthy of imitation by our citizens. The rapid increase in population renders it necessary that some method should be devised to meliorate the present depressed state of mechanics. The committee appointed to further the above measure, state, in their address to the public, as the objects of their association, "that much may be done to accomplish the manufacturing skill and mechanical arts of our country, and promote the interests of mechanics, by affording them the means of experimental science, in the way of their several professions."

The wife of a respectable citizen, on Tuesday morning last, was delivered of three male infants, now alive and in good health—what renders this case more peculiar is the uncommon weight and size of the children. The first born weighed, (without clothes) 6 lb. 3 oz.—the second, 5 lb. 7 oz.—and the third 7 lbs. It is evident that our meritorious townsmen is in a very thriving way.

The N. York Convention, after a long and protracted session, have finally adjourned. The people are to assemble the third Tuesday in January next, to ratify or reject the amendments to the constitution.

The new Capitol at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, it is expected, will be so far finished as to accommodate the Legislature at their next session.

NAPOLEON.—By our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. John L. Baker, of this city, who formerly associated himself with the Arts, by the establishment of an extensive Gallery of Paintings, has issued proposals for the publication of a *BUST OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE*.—A communication from "CLIO," on this subject, shall have an insertion next week.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held at Mount-holly, N. J. last week, before the Hon. Gabriel H. Ford, came on the trial of William Compton, for the murder of John Wood. No premeditated malice or design being pretended, the indictment was for manslaughter. After an able discussion of the affair by the defendant's counsel, the jury retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict of acquittal.

## Good and bad Government.

Mexico and the United States are contiguous portions of the same territory, possessing the same natural advantages, and they present, in striking contrast, the effects of the opposite extremes of bad and good government. In the former, a few individuals with overgrown fortunes, and estates equal to European provinces, riot in boundless luxury, surrounded by half famished multitudes, who have scarcely clothes or shelter. The city of Mexico contains 30,000 beggars, and every deficient crop is attended with the destruction of some thousand lives, though there are millions of acres of the richest soil uncultivated. In the United States, a hundred or a thousand men are not humbled and degraded, and stripped of the fruits of their labour, to feed the vanity and pamper the appetite of one individual—a famine or even a scarcity never occurs—beggary and enormous wealth are equally unknown—but just laws spread abundance and security through the whole society. Wages are the gage of the labourer's condition—and in the United States, the labourer receives a dollar a day, while in Mexico he receives only one fourth of that sum, though all commodities are dearer. In the one country, you find knowledge and freedom, with the fruits of these—INDUSTRY, ENTERPRISE, HAPPINESS and IMPROVEMENT. Step over the boundary line, and though the climate is still genial, the soil fertile, and nature in every thing the same, you will find only ignorance and OPPRESSION, TERROR and MISERY.

If we add the half of the mixed race to the whites, the whole Mexican population of European blood, in 1804, would not exceed 2,200,000. The United States were colonized ninety years later than Mexico, and under more unfavourable circumstances—but by the time they have run the same period of existence, it can be shown that they will have a white population of SEVENTY MILLIONS. Can there be a more decisive proof of the pernicious influence of the Spanish misrule in cramping the progress of improvement.

LIMA.—This place is the capital of Peru, and is the emporium of that part of South America. Its wealth and population are no doubt reduced from what they were in former times—but they are still respectable. History relates "that when the Duke de la Palada made his entry into Lima, as Vice-Roy, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting to seventeen millions sterling. Travellers speak with amazement of the decorations of the churches with gold, silver, and precious stones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing which could justify these accounts, is the immense riches, and extensive commerce of the inhabitants.—The merchants of Lima may be said to deal with all quarters of the world—and that both on their own account, and as factors for others. Here all the productions of the southern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for such articles as the inhabitants of Peru stand in need of."

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The Salem Gazette gives a list of twenty-four children who have died at Marblehead within a month past, of the Measles. Three families have lost two children each.

COTTON.—The value of cotton in this country, calculated at fifty dollars a bale, amounts to twenty-five millions of dollars. But few persons, comparatively, in our country, have a correct idea of the immense value of this staple article.

## [For the Saturday Evening Post.]

The public have been favoured with a very luminous encomium from the editorial pen of the *National Gazette*, of the 31st ult. respecting Mr. Ingersoll's Lectures on English Grammar. By this encomium, Mr. Ingersoll is placed in the most favourable light, as a teacher; and Mr. Walsham a judge of this branch of learning.

Mr. Walsh was present at only one of the lectures of Mr. Ingersoll, and found the opportunity sufficient to enable him to judge of Mr. Ingersoll's "manner of instruction and the proficiency of his pupils." and the substance of his judgment is in the following quotation, viz:

"The Lecture displays a thorough" equal to a "knowledge of his subject."

Now, let us consider some of the errors which appear in the encomium—and some of the absurdities which Mr. Ingersoll is teaching to his pupils.

The first sentence, in Mr. W.'s encomium follows, viz:

"We have been present at one of the lectures of Mr. Ingersoll on English Grammar, and found the opportunity sufficient to enable us to form a general opinion of his manner of instruction and the proficiency of his pupils."

The sentence in its present shape is erroneous. The word *found*, is a verb of the imperfect tense; it ought to be a participle preceded by *have*—thus, "We have been present at," &c. "and have found," &c.—The error will be more clearly understood in a sentence similarly erroneous, in which the imperfect tense and the participle are differently spelled—thus, We have been at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and *seen* West's paintings. It is also erroneous to say, We have been at the Pennsylvania Hospital and *seen* West's paintings; but say, We have been at, &c. and *have seen*, &c. and all is right.

I proceed now to show some of the absurdities in Mr. Ingersoll's Grammar. He says, page 78, that pronouns are frequently used in such a manner that they cannot agree in person with the noun, *for which they stand*, and gives the following as an example:—"Go, and say to those children, you must come in." Mr. Ingersoll adds, that "the noun *children* is of the 3d person, but the pronoun *you* is of the 2d. Yet you stands for *children*."

No, sir, the pronoun *you*, does not stand for *children* mentioned, of the third person, but it stands for *children* understood of the second, as in the example repeated—thus, "Go, and say to those children, (children) you must come in." It is now seen, that you agrees in person with the noun *children* of the *second person*, for which it stands. Mr. Ingersoll's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another proof of the above absurdity may be drawn from the lips of Mr. Ingersoll himself; thus, only ask him to parse the word "Go" in his own sentence above-mentioned, and he must say that *Go* agrees with *thou* understood—then ask him what *thou* agrees with, and he must say that it agrees with some name understood, viz. the name of the person addressed, for instance, Peter: these words being supplied, his whole sentence will stand thus, Peter, go thou, and say to those children, (children) you must come in.

But, says Mr. Walsh, "the Lecturer displays a thorough" viz. a **PERFECT** "knowledge of his subject!"

JONATHAN GROUT.

The Duke of Wellington's recent embassy to Paris is said, among other things, to have in view the obtaining the hand of the Duchess of Berri for George IV.

A man being lately assassinated in Paris, his body being exposed was determined to be that of Mons. Piquenard, a leader on the side of the Liberals. The royal Journals instantly proceeded to abuse his memory, and scandalize his character, stating, they always knew he would come to an untimely death. At this interesting moment, M. Piquenard makes his appearance, 'alive and jumping,' and has commenced sundry prosecutions for these libels on him when dead.

MAMMOTH BEET.—Mr. G. Fountain, on Staten-Island, New-York, raised a Beet, this season, weighing 16 3-4 pounds.

A turnip, raised by E. L. Finley, Esq. near Baltimore, measuring two feet four inches in circumference, and weighing twelve pounds! was exhibited in Baltimore on Saturday morning.

A steam boat has commenced running from Mobile to Calhoun and Montgomery, (Alab.) performing a passage in four or five days, which ordinarily required in barges from twenty to thirty.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the *Swatara Bank*, held at Harrisburgh, (Pa.) on the 5th of November, it was resolved to be expedient to dissolve the Bank, and that the board of directors proceed without delay to adopt preparatory measures to close the concerns of the institution, on or before the first day of February, 1822.

CASUALTIES.

The Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. Loss 30,000 dollars.

The mansion house of Gen. James Gordon, of Plainfield, Connecticut, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. The General and his wife had only time to save themselves from the flames.

The Eastern Md. Gazette states, that all the Students from that part of the Eastern shore of Maryland, who attended the Medical Lectures in Philadelphia last season, have gone to Baltimore this winter.

## [From the Long Island Star.]

Our readers are already informed, that an elegant Bonnet, manufactured by the Misses Hedges, of Easthampton, and called the "Washington Bonnet," because their father was one of General Washington's life guard, had received the premium of the late Fair in New-York, and had been purchased and presented to the lady of Governor Clinton. A friend has handed us a copy of the following correspondence which passed on the occasion.

"General Bogardus presents his respects and compliments to Mrs. Clinton, and solicits her acceptance of a Lady's Hat, manufactured by the Misses Mary and Hannah Hedges, from the native Grass of the country. This specimen of American female ingenuity and taste, was purchased at the auction of American fabrics at the New-York Agricultural Fair, at the request of several gentlemen friendly to domestic manufactures, and is presented by them through General Bogardus to the consort of the first magistrate of this state.

## MRS. CLINTON'S REPLY.

Mrs. Clinton presents her compliments to General Bogardus, and begs he will accept of and present her thanks to the other gentlemen, for the elegant present she this morning received. Mrs. C. values this beautiful article not only as a specimen of American female ingenuity, but because it is presented by friends so highly esteemed by herself and husband.

## Susannah, No. 6.

The negro fellow Essex, was executed on Saturday last, at the Court House in Ellington county. A gentleman who was present, informs us that he made a confession of the murder of the unfortunate Saunders, and of his attempt on Mr. Dove.—Our informant adds, that he showed no evidence of contrition, and exhibited a hardened disposition to the last.

SIGN OF HARD TIMES.—A very fine pair of Grouse, from Long Island, was offered for sale at the New-York market, for five dollars the pair. These birds have sold for eight and ten dollars.

In a recent duck shooting excursion at New-Haven, Connecticut, a son of the late John Woodward, aged 15, was accidentally shot dead.

## [For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## QUESTION.

A vessel holding 100 gallons of wine, has a vent by which a gallon will discharge in 10 seconds; now if the vessel be kept constantly full by a supply of water, how much wine will be in the vessel at the expiration of one hour, provided the consistency of the fluid was always uniform?

## TUESDAY, November 13.

## DRUGS.

1 bag Spurrs,	6 lb.
2 blids. Chamomile Flowers,	14
4 demijohns Oil of Lavender,	77
3 do. Oil of Rosemary,	77
6 cases Juniper,	85
3 bale Valerian Root,	17
3 boxes Cape Aloes,	18
1 do. Gum Selsa,	21
1 do. Arsenic,	64
1 do. Sul. ammoniac,	37
2 do. Manns, (in sorts)	14
1 do. Bile Annized,	10
1 cask Red Chalk,	3
2 do. Spanish Brown,	59

## GROCERIES.

5 kegs Girger,	5 lb.
4 do. Twiss Tobacco,	9 1/2
1 do. Bengal Indigo,	2 1/2
9 jars Grapes,	2 1/2
90 lb. Nutmegs,	1 1/2
1 bhd. Vinegar,	10
6 tress Rice,	3 1/2
5 bags Coffee,	27
7 barrels Honey,	55
20 barrels Eggar,	10,15 to 10,25
3 boxes White Havana Sugar,	15,00
30 blbs. Kentucky Tobacco,	4,50 to 5,10
10 sermons Spanish do.	25
27 blbs. Stems,	1
Terms, \$100 Cash; 1 to \$300, 60 days; \$500, 90 days; upw. 4 months.	
14 pipes Bordeaux Brandy,	1,70 to 1,75
40 boxes Prunes,	23
7 kegs Olives,	2,10 kg

## THURSDAY, November 15.

Terms, \$100, cash; \$300, 60 days; \$500, 90 days; upw. 4 months.

49 blbs. St. Croix Sugar, 9 1/2 to 10,15

16 do. do. do. 11,85 to 12,15

28 blbs. do. do. do. \$10,60

19 kegs Honey, 53 to 53

DIED, on Monday morning, the 12th inst. after a painful illness, Mr. FRANCIS SHALLUS, in the 48th year of his age.

## ALMANACK.

NOVEMBER.	Sun.	Sun.	High	Moon's
	Mo			

# THE OLLIO.

"Folly's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## STANZAS.

Oh! gone are the days of my childhood's delight,  
And the calm that once reign'd in my breast,  
When I smile, as the sun of my life rising bright  
Seem'd to say, that no storms should e'er break  
on my rest.

The sky was unclouded, no mist could be seen,  
And the swift tide of Time flow'd untroubl'd away,  
My hours flew uncounted, no sigh heav'd between,  
And a heart free from pain mark'd the close of each day.

When Passim, matur'd, look'd inspiringly round,  
Whilst my heart own'd its sway, as to hide it I strove;  
Though in midst of my doubts, and though Hope even frowned,  
I hallow'd the birth-day of Reason and Love!

And the morning of life thus, in happiness past,  
Nor render'd unblest by the presence of care,  
I firmly believ'd thus it ever would last,  
Nor dream'd that my noon would have wept in despair!

But the power that once charm'd me, forever has fled—  
Overwhelm'd with distress, sunk in mis'ry deep,  
Every joy, every hope, every comfort is dead—  
Unconsc'd I live, and neglected I weep.

Yet though Hope now is wither'd, and comforts decay,  
And each smiling joy has prov'd fickle and vain;  
Though the friend whom I lov'd has been taught to betray,  
And though foes now unfeeling mock at my pain.

Oh! still there are moments my heart wears a smile,  
Though drown'd in despair, and though bleeding and sore—  
For I know that, though doom'd to be wretched awhile,  
Soon, soon shall my anguish, and sorrow be o'er.

Roll on ye slow moments—Oh! hasten the day,  
The Sabbath that dawns on the blest realms of peace;  
With gladness my nature will perish, and pay  
The tribute that grants me an heav'nly release.

ORVILLE.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## SONG.

Tune—"Old Lang Syne."

Of all our joys there's none so sweet,  
There's none like love and wine,  
There's none so true, there's none more meet,  
Than woman, love, and wine.

## CHORUS.

Than woman, love, and wine, my boys,  
Than woman, love, and wine,  
There's none so true, there's none more meet,  
Than woman, love, and wine!

O sweet the raptures these do give,  
O sweet and most divine,  
Without them who would bear to live—  
Blest woman, love, and wine!

The glorious sun that lights the morn  
Sends life and light abroad—  
But woman's eyes all things adorn  
On life's dull tedious road.

And care that cankers ev'ry joy,  
Owns wine's all-powerful sway,  
Can sorrow and despair destroy,  
And turn dark night to day.

And love, that lights the heart with fire,  
The purest, holiest flames,  
That wakes the eye of young desire,  
And purest joy proclaims.

O sweet when first th' impassion'd glow  
Pervades the youthful heart,  
The surest touch of heav'n below,  
There's rapture in the smart!

And he whold these delights forego  
We cannot but despise,  
To see is happiness below,  
To drink is to be wise!

And when the circling goblet flows  
The festive board around,  
When cares are ended, and our woes  
In draughts of pleasure drown'd;

O then let ev'ry joyous heart  
Their grateful tribute join,  
And pledge the goblet ere they part  
TO WOMAN, LOVE AND WINE!

WILMINGTON, (DEL.)

Thy streams, O Wilmington, are calm—  
Thy daughters chaste and fair;  
Of beauty thou dost lack no charm—  
Of all things good no share.

Peace round thy borders smiles around—  
Religion dwells with thee;  
And Mercy with angelic mien,  
And Love and Charity.

A sweeter spot my feet have ne'er  
In youth or manhood press'd;  
Thy hills, thy vales, thy streamlets clear,  
The wandering Bard bath blest.

And still will bless, while life remains,  
And memory holds her seat;  
Still shall thou claim his choicest strains,  
While e'er his heart shall beat.

The god of War—O never may  
His banner float o'er thee;  
Peace be thy star, till pass away  
All things on earth that be.

Adieu!—Thou canst not wish for more  
Than what thou dost possess;  
O, mayst thou ne'er, till time's no more,  
Enjoy one comfort less.

BOSTON BAIRD.

## THIRD TIMES.

FROM THE OHIO MONITOR.

"Hard times! Hard times!" cried Farmer John,  
While passing by the other day,  
"I'm just upon my way to town,  
To know the current price of hay."

"Have you much hay to sell," I cried,  
"That makes you take a trip to town?"

"Not much, indeed," good John replied,

"But here the price is going down."

"They say that oats, and wheat, and corn,  
And veal, and cheese, and eggs, and butter,  
Have got so low, you might as well

Throw them at once into the gutter."

Neat sabbath Farmer John pass'd by,  
With his fine girls in cheerful chat,  
The old man wore a broadcloth coat,  
And every girl a Leghorn hat!

Last week I chanced to break my plough,  
And as we had no blacksmith handy,

(For our own smith, to tell the truth,  
Had quit his shop, and turn'd out dandy!)

To town I goes, to Billy Steel,

As good a hand as I could find,

To mend a plough, or axe, or wheel,

Or any work of any kind.

"Good morning, Billy! How go times?"

"Hard times, good friend, upon my soul,

One half my time I have no work

Nor cash enough to buy my coal."

Not three days since, while up in town,

The very first I chanc'd to meet,

Was Billy, dress'd in Sunday suit,

Stag'ring quite tipsy thro' the street.

If times are hard, we make them hard,

By fashion, folly, pleasure, vice;

To our own fault—blame not the times,

The glut of produce, or the price.

G. M. SCROGGINS.

Emperor Augustus.—The Emperor Augustus, dining one day with Publius Vedius Pollio, a slave happened to break a crystal vase, and was immediately condemned by his master to be thrown to the lions. He kept it in a fish pond, and fed with human flesh. The slave threw himself at the feet of Augustus, and besought a less horrid death. The Emperor knowing that, by the Roman law, masters possessed the most absolute authority over their slaves, interceded for him, but in vain. He then ordered all the chrystral vases to be brought to him from the side tables, and broke every one of them himself. Pollio was mortified and the slave's life preserved.

It may be here remarked that the Romans were very costly in their vases and drinking cups, which were often made of or ornamented with precious stones. One that held only three pints and a half cost six hundred and forty-five pounds; and Petronius broke one worth three thousand four hundred and fifteen pounds, on purpose to disappoint Nero.—*Percy Anecdotes.*

Curious Contest.—When Maximilian II. was emperor of Germany, two gentlemen, the one a Spaniard, the other a German, having asked of him in marriage his natural daughter, the beautiful Helen Scarfquin, the emperor told them that he held both in equal estimation, and wished that their strength and dexterity should decide the matter between themselves. As the friend of both, however, he took the liberty to propose instead of risking their lives by a duel, they should procure a sack in which he who contrived to put his adversary, should espouse the lady. The two gentlemen accordingly contended more than an hour before the assembled court, when at length the Spaniard fell; on which the German, Andrew Eberhard, Baron de Talbert, placed his rival in the sack, took him on his back and deposited him, to the infinite diversion of all the spectators, at the feet of the emperor; and, the next day married the beautiful Helen.

ROCHESTER.

Lord Rochester was once invited to dine with three priests of different denominations, a Presbyterian, a Churchman and a Roman Catholic. The first dish was a salmon, with lobster and shrimp sauce; the catholic helped himself to the head of the fish, saying, "Rome is the head of the church." The churchman took the middle, saying, "In the middle is the virtue." The presbyterian took the tail, saying, "The end crowns the whole." Rochester seeing all the fish gone, laid hold of the sauce, and sprinkling it over them, said "I baptize ye all."

A citizen whose industrious habits had advanced him to a country house, walking one hot day in his garden, caught the gardener asleep under a tree. He scolded him soundly for his laziness, and ended by telling him that such a sluggard was not worthy to enjoy the light of the sun. "It was for that reason exactly," said the gardener, "that I crept into the shade."

Clerical Modesty.—The Clergyman who preached at Winterbourne, a village in the west of England, a few Sundays ago, had read the Liturgy, and was about to ascend the pulpit, but he found he had left his sermon at home. He whispered the Clerk for an expedient, when, on recollecting himself, he addressed his parishioners in this manner: "I have not my sermon with me to-day, but I will read you a Chapter out of the Book of Job, which is worth two of my discourses!" He did so, and gave general satisfaction.

None but the contemptible are appre-

## THE PEDLAR—NO. 4.

AMERICAN INQUISITIVENESS.

A gentleman who travelled through most parts of North America, observes, that wherever you bend your course, to whomsoever you address yourself, you are subject to good-humoured, ineffective, but very troublesome inquisition.

Do you inquire your road, you are answered by a question—"I suppose you come from the eastward, don't you?" Oppressed with fatigue, hunger and thirst, and drenched perhaps with rain, you answer in the affirmative, and repeat your inquiry: "Methinks you are in a mighty haste; what news is there to the Eastward?" This is the only satisfaction you can obtain, till you have opened your real or pretended budget of news, and gratified the demander's curiosity. At an Inn, the scrutiny is more minute; your name, quality and place of departure, and object of your journey, must be declared to the family in some way or other (for their curiosity is equal to their credulity) before you can sit down in comfort to your necessary refreshment.

This curious spirit is intolerable in the eastern states; and the gentleman who favoured us with this article, has heard the celebrated Dr. Franklin, who was himself a Bostonian, relate with great pleasure, that in travelling, when he was young, the first step he took for his tranquility, and to obtain immediate attention at these Inns, was to anticipate inquiries by saying, "My name is Benjamin Franklin, I was born at Boston, am a printer by profession, am travelling to Philadelphia, shall return at such a time and have no news—now what can you give me for dinner?"

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

It was a favourite opinion of Sir William Jones, that all men are born with equal capacity for improvement. The assertion (which I do not admit) will remind the reader of the modest declaration of Sir Isaac Newton, that "if he had done the world any service, it was due to nothing but industry and patient thought." The following lines were sent to Sir William, by his friend Thomas Law, Esq., in consequence of a conversation in which he had maintained the opinion that I have imputed to him. His answer, which was unpremeditated, is a confirmation of it.

Sir William, you attempt in vain,  
By depth of reason to maintain,  
That all men's talents are the same,  
And they, not Nature, are to blame.  
Whatever you say, what'er you write  
Proves your opponents in the right.  
Lest genius should be ill defin'd,  
I term it, your *superior mind*:  
Hence, to your friends tis plainly shown,  
You're ignorant of yourself alone.

SIR WILLIAM JONES'S ANSWER.

Ah, but too well, dear friend, I know.  
My fancy weak, my reason slow;  
My memory by art improv'd,  
My mind by basest trifles mov'd.  
Give me (thus high my pride I raise)  
The Ploughman, or the Gard'ner's praise,  
With patient and unceasing toil  
To meliorate a stubborn soil;  
And say, (no higher need I ask,)  
With zeal hast thou performed thy task.  
Praise of which virtuous minds can boast,  
They best confer, who merit most.

The human mind, put under early culture, may be made to produce any thing. It possesses a pliancy which may be moulded into any form. But the same plant, which, young and tender, you could with a touch bind into what shape you pleased; when grown into a tree resists every effort of your strength. Cut it down, you may break it; you may cleave it asunder, you may—but bend it, you cannot. And also how great a portion of human life is spent in useless, unavailing regret for opportunities lost, seasons mis-spent, mischief done, misery incurred! Yet men will not profit even by experience, that plainest, most faithful, and most powerful of all instructors."

## Selections

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Our readers, "Jew and Gentile," know how Sampson of yore was at once robbed of his strength and beauty as he slept on the lap of the false Delilah; but they have yet to learn that it was reserved for the authorities of Boston, in the 19th century, to avenge the wrongs of this terror of the Philistines upon the Delilahs of modern days. We have received information that three young women—frail as fair we take it—have recently been shorn of their tresses and ringlets by the commands of the personages alluded to. Upon two of them the depilation was performed in the gaol, and upon the third in the public police office. The latter was taken into custody on a Wednesday (market day,) and confined till the following Friday, when she was brought before "the elders," and the sudden appearance of a barber's boy, perhaps suggesting this novel mode of punishment, the necessary order was given, and the sufferer, maugre her tears and intreaties, was, in an instant, robbed of her flowing "heart-breakers."

"Fate urged the shears,  
The meeting points the sacred hair dis sever  
From the fair head, for ever and for ever."

One magistrate protested against this new "rape of the locks," and left the office in high dudgeon at the conduct of his brothers in authority. It is presumed the alleged motive for the deprivation was to render the unfortunate objects less attractive; and so far "we, the magistrates," have a high sanction in the example of

that good man Caligula of old. He, we are told, "caused all who were handsome, and had a thick head of hair grown out into a comely length, to be shaved on the hinder part of the head"—he loved to disfigure them.

## MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

A very remarkable instance of propensity to self-destruction has lately been fully exhibited in the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum. A female, about 25 years of age, the mother of three children, some months ago became impressed, from no assignable cause, with a conviction of her own unworthiness to live—and, after several attempts to commit suicide, was placed by her friends in the Lincoln Asylum. Watched and restrained as she there was, she would rush from the hands of the nurses and beat her head against the wall or floor—has been known to push a thimble down her throat, to throw herself into a water cistern, and when put into a warm bath would resolutely immerse her head until it was forcibly withdrawn. Finding her purpose constantly prevented by the care and vigilance of the institution, she had recourse not only to the obstinate refusal of food, but to retaining her breath, and resisting every call of nature, so long as her exhausted powers would maintain the struggle. She at length effected her purpose, by contriving to get herself at liberty during an absence of the nurse, not exceeding ten minutes, and succeeded in strangling herself with one of the straps used for keeping her confined.

Excessive fondness for Dress.—Elizabeth of Russia resembled her namesake the Queen of England in self-idolatry, and both lavished on their own person every adventitious aid to native charms. Our Elizabeth was said to possess a rich habit for every day in the year, and she varied its form and decoration to three hundred and fifty-five inventions of excursive fancy.

A thick quarto volume was filled with a simple detail of the wardrobe appertaining to Elizabeth of Russia. This mania has not been confined to the fair sex. When Dresden fell into the hands of Prussia, during the seven years war, the Saxon minister, Count Burgh, afforded the victors a spoil of 800 pair of boots, which Frederick ordered should be distributed to his guards. Twelve hundred wigs, which had sat in turn upon the lofty brow of the statesman, were thrown in a heap upon the floor of the public store, to be sold—and it was whispered that many hundred dozens of shirts, silk stockings, and laced cravats, with every species of masculine finery, had been sent to different marts, and converted into cash for the royal treasury.

Last week, at the village of Dodbrook, a curious incident took place. A young widow, who has an annuity of 10/- per annum so long as she remains unmarried, had, it seems, been wounded by one of Cupid's arrows; but the beloved swain, though not altogether a worldling, wished to secure the 10/- a year, and hinted as much to the fair one. She applied to those who had the disposal of her happiness in their hands, to know if it were possible to unite Love and Mammon; but the cruel fates had steeled their hearts, and they gave their decision in the negative. Being something of a Sappho in spirit, she instantly cut her throat, but not having done it skilfully, is likely to recover.

BOW STREET—BIGAMY EXTRAORDINARY.

A fat, elderly, decently dressed country woman, presented herself before Sir R. Barker on Wednesday, and after making a profound obeisance, addressed him as follows:

"I am sorry to inform your Worship, that I am married to a man who has gotten another wife. He's a Chelsea pensioner, your honour, and sixty years of age, for by about six months, fair, and ought to have known better. He came to me, your honour, at Ingatstone, about twelve months syne; and as I was a lone widow o' four years standing, or thereabout, I married him, and cherished him, and maintained him, to the very best o' my puri abelity; but when he found that I could na weel do it any longer, he deserted me, and went afor a magistrate o' the place, where he made affidavit that he had a lawful wife thirty years by gone, living elsewhere, and that I was naething at all to him—the false jooon."

Here she paused, and took out of her pocket, a long huswife, curiously wound about with a light blue riband, from which she produced the certificate of her marriage, and laid it before the magistrate, at the same time observing she had "muckle evidence of the first marriage."

"Pray how old are you?" asked the magistrate.

"I am na yet in my sixty-first year," she replied, "and I am placed in